

FIGURE 1

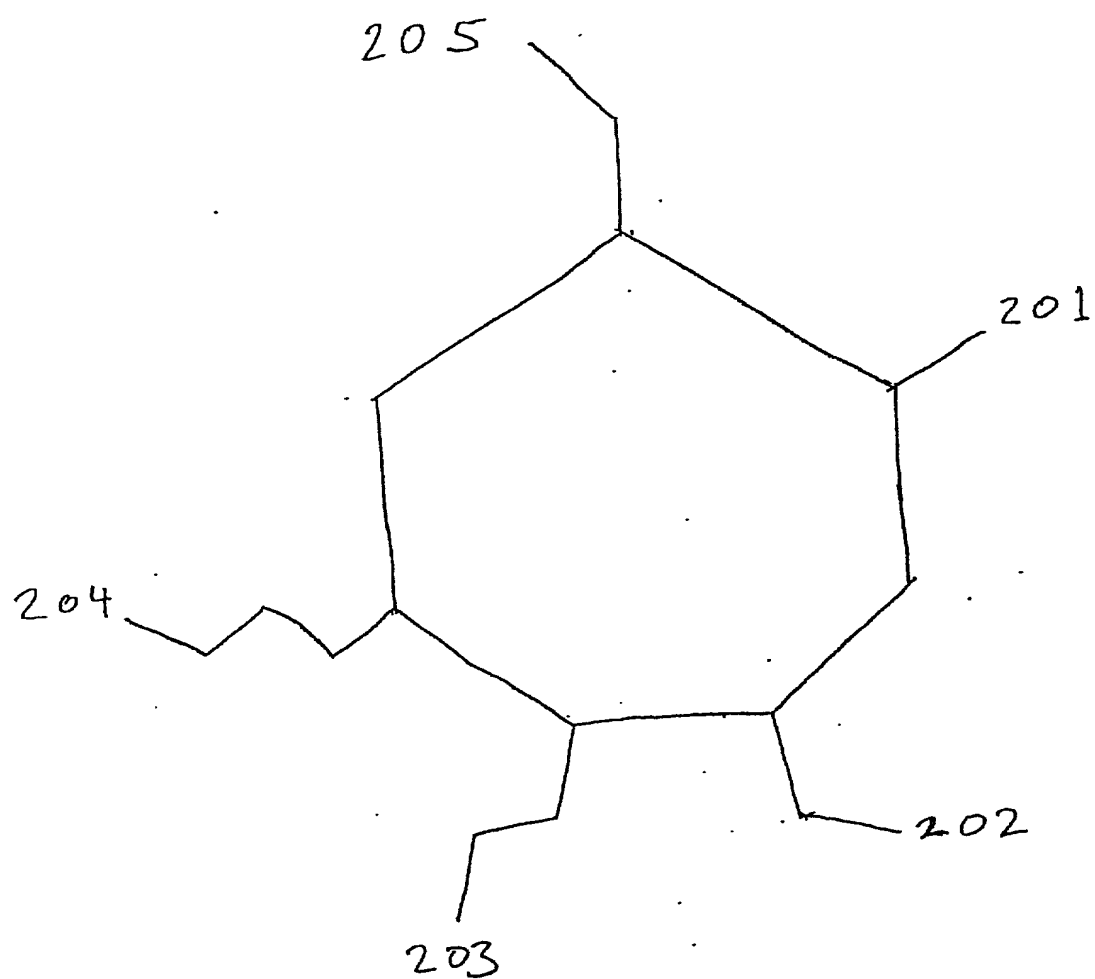
[illegible]

Figure 2

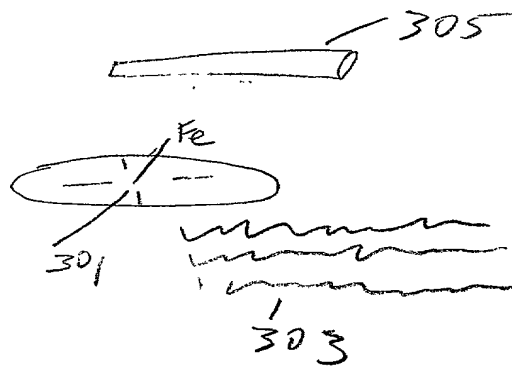


FIGURE 3A

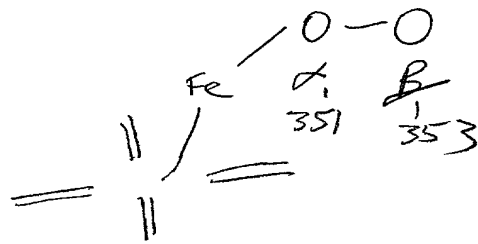
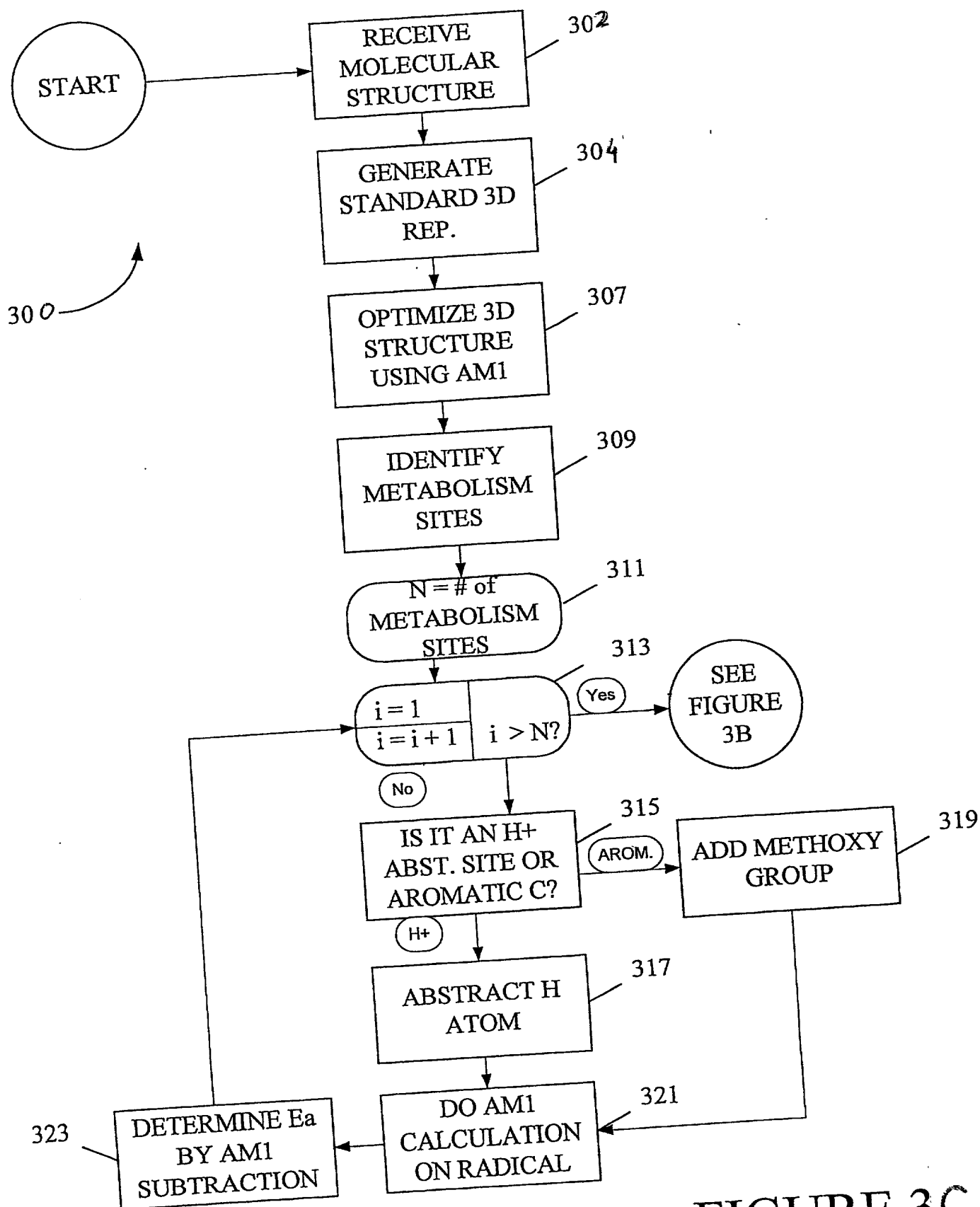
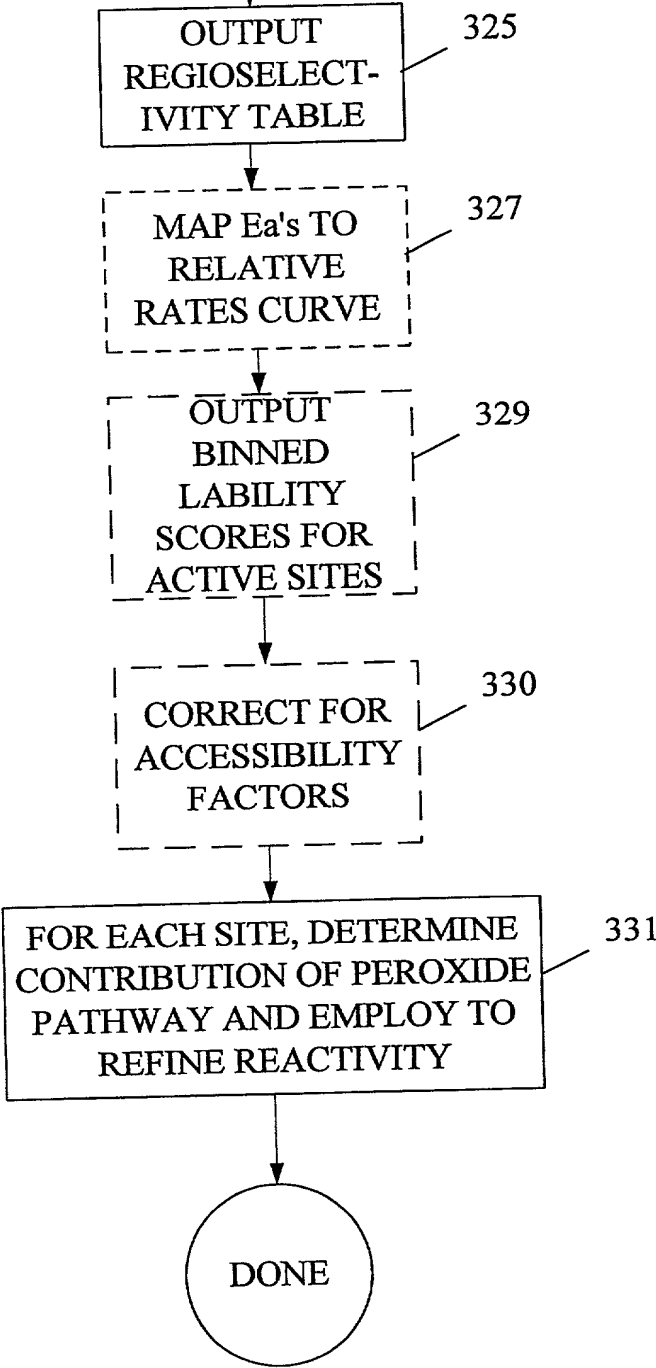


FIGURE 3B



SEE  
FIGURE  
3A



### FIGURE 3D

350 anisole



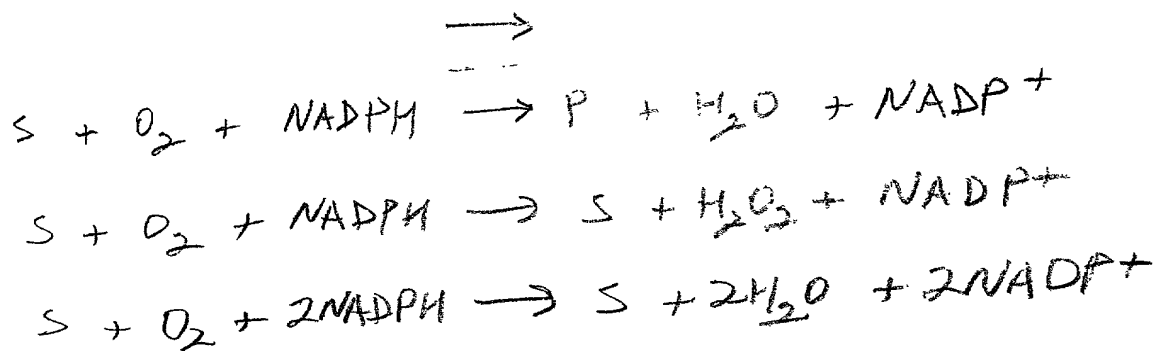


FIG. 4A

	$O_2$	NADPH	$H_2O_2$
product formation	1	1	0
peroxide decoupling	1	1	1
water decoupling	1	2	0

FIG. 4B

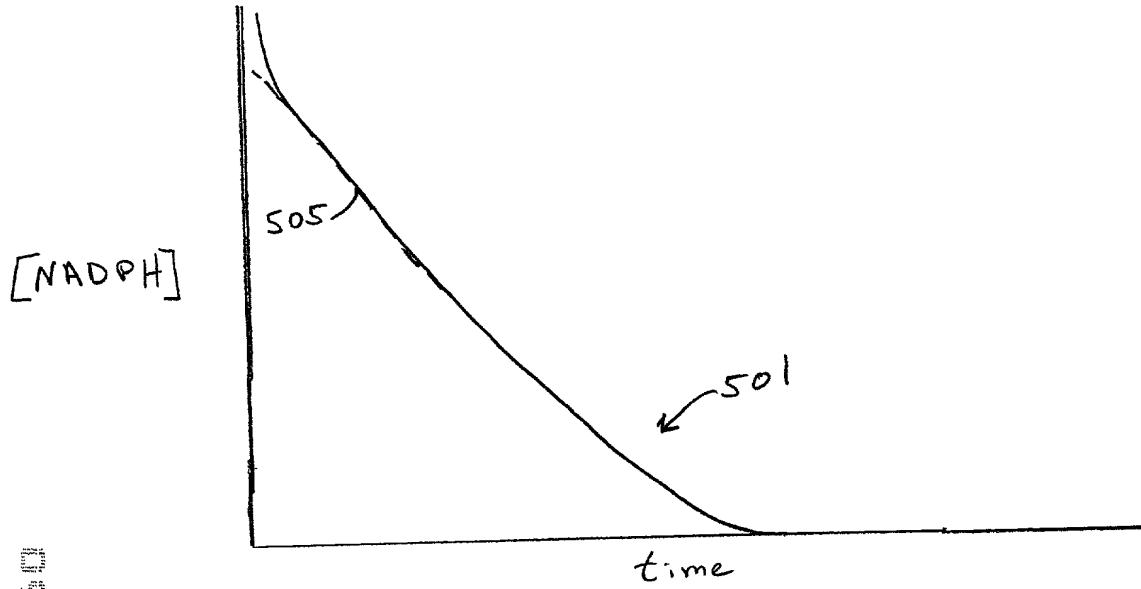


Figure 5A

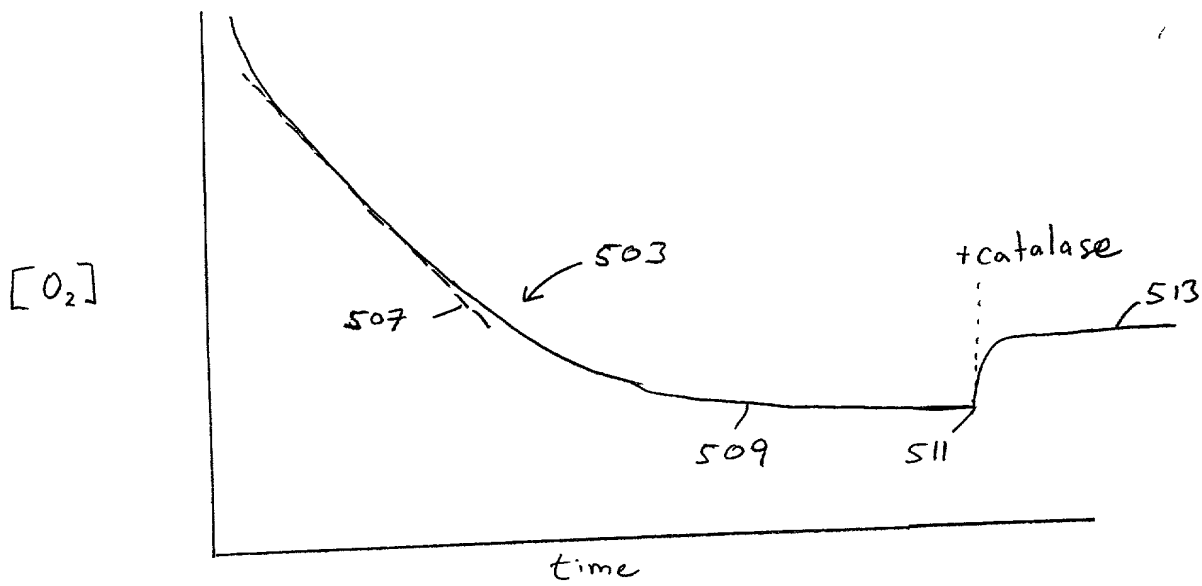


Figure 5B



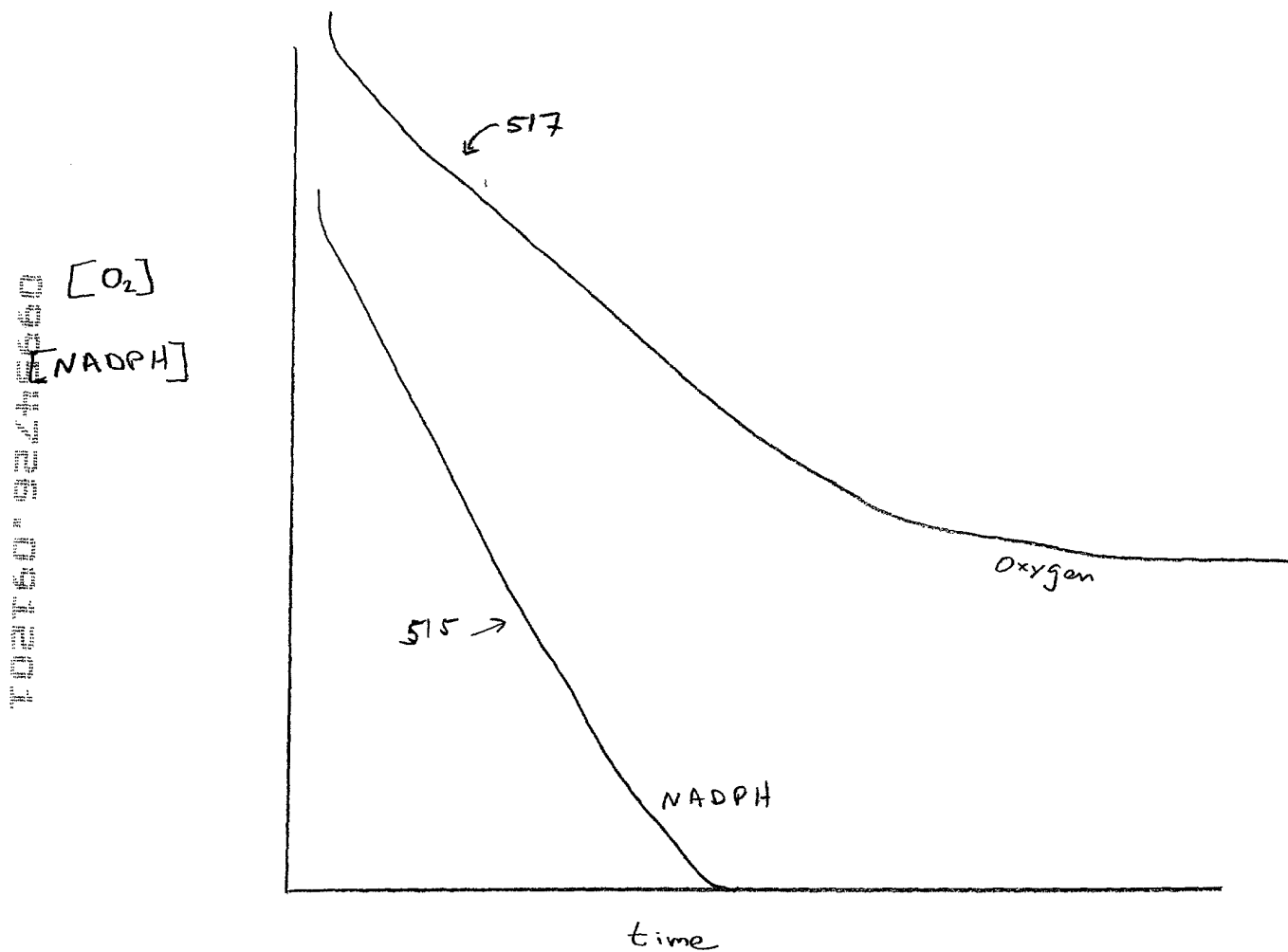


Figure 5C

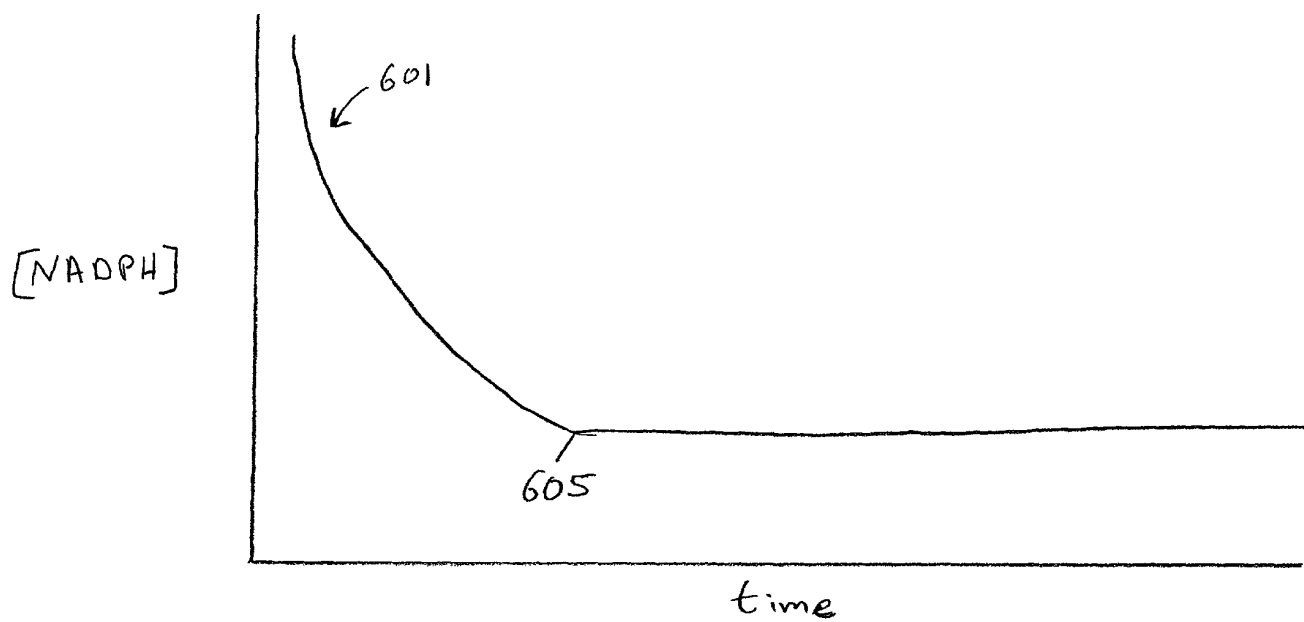


Figure 6A

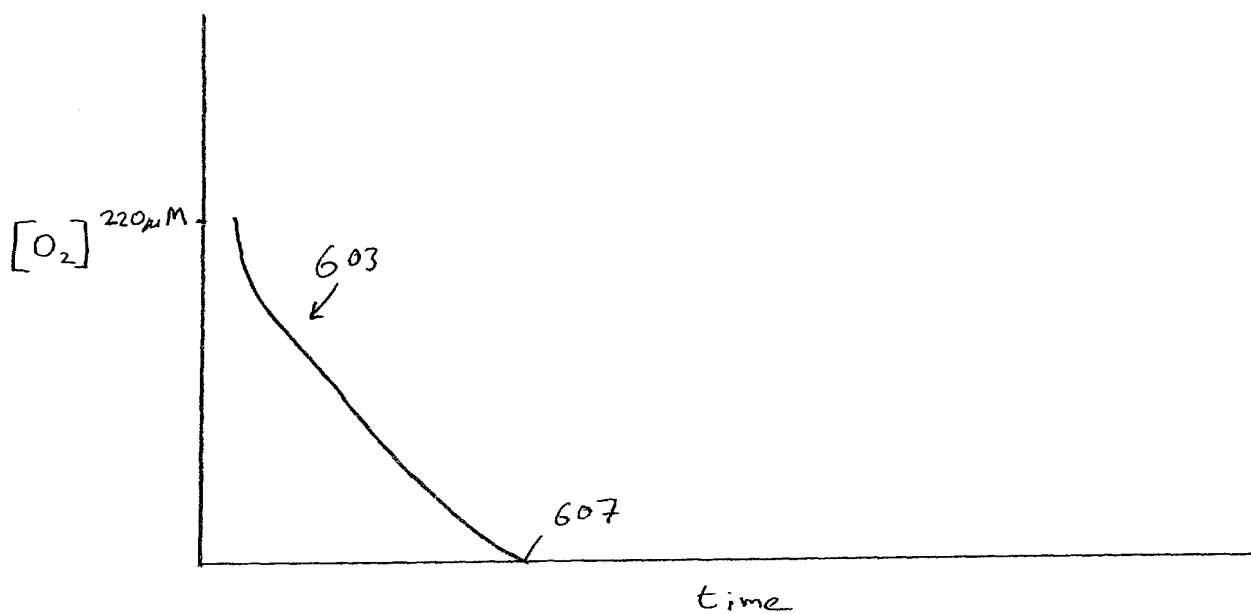


Figure 6B

202409240950

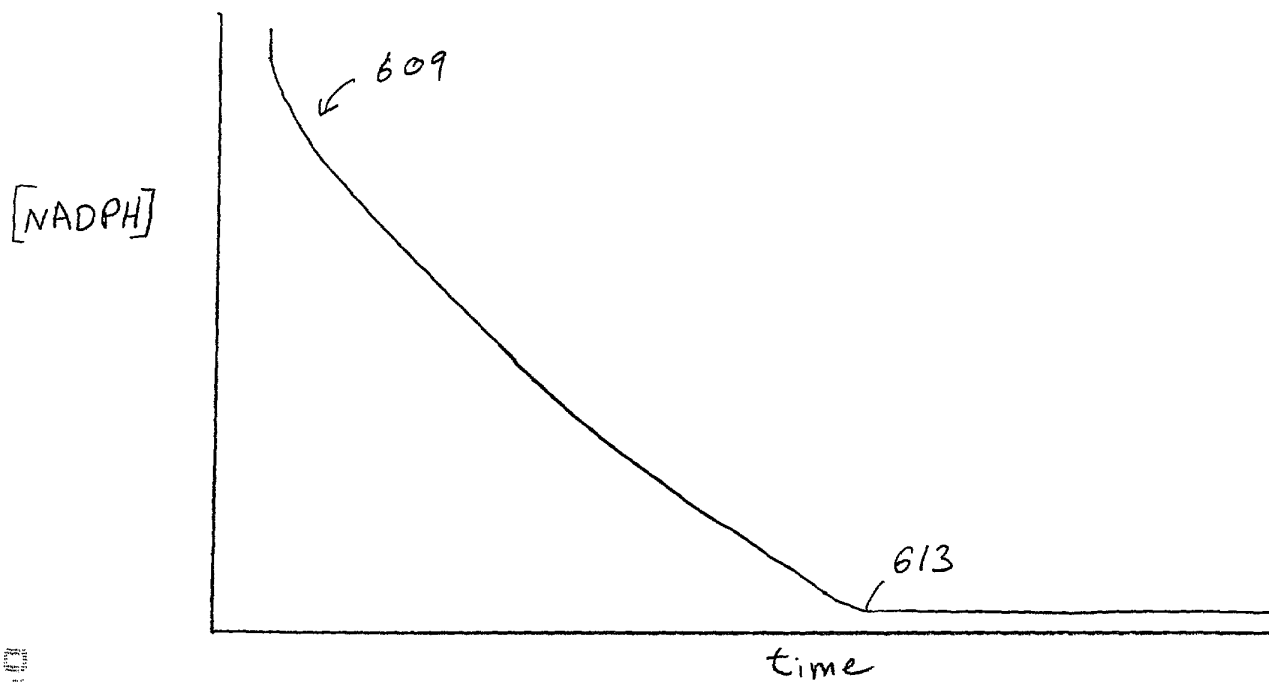


Figure 6C

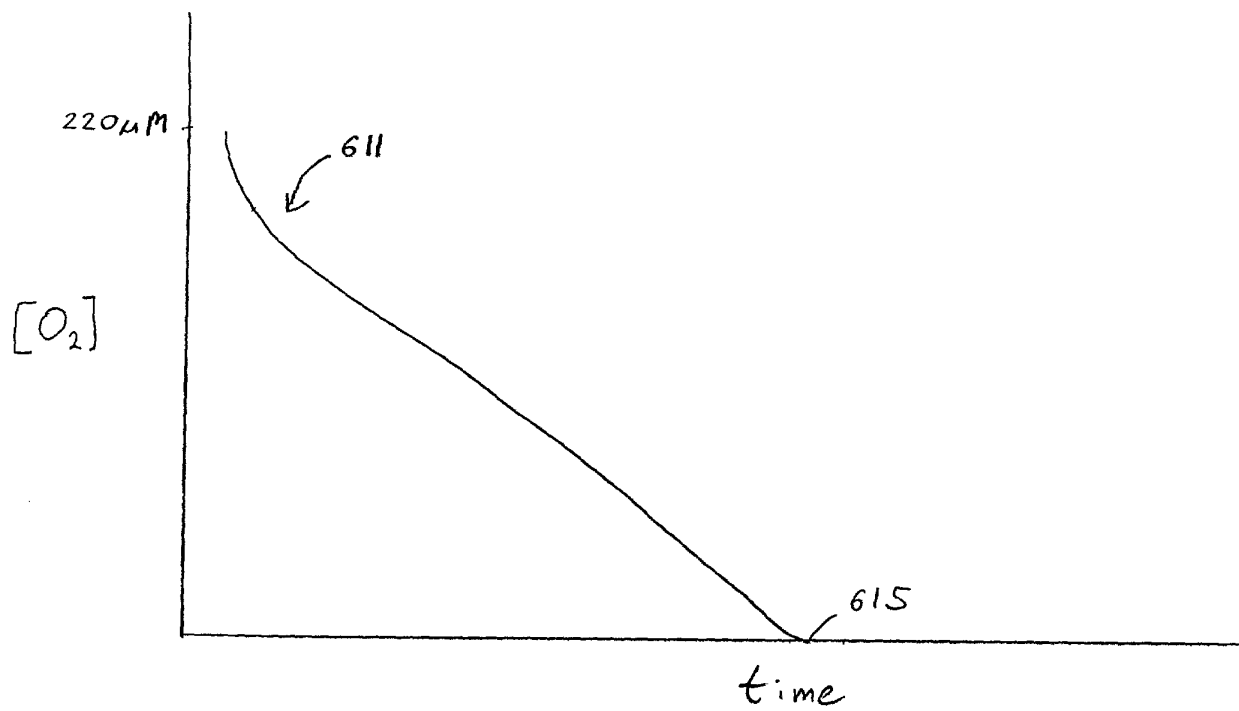


Figure 6D

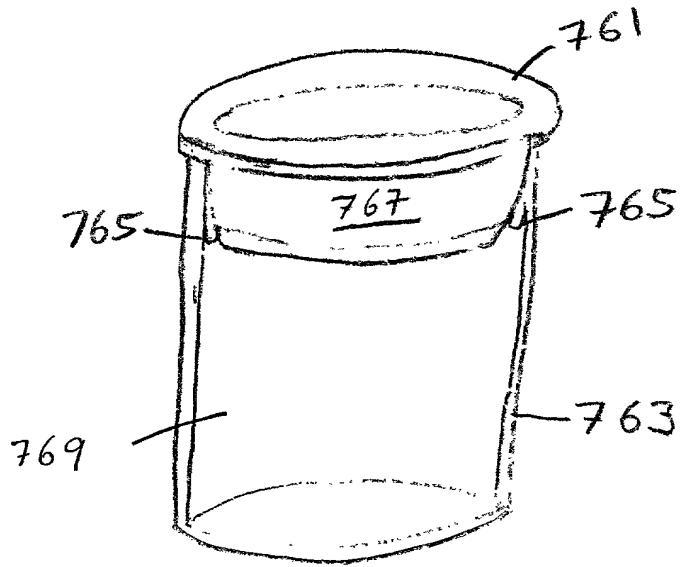
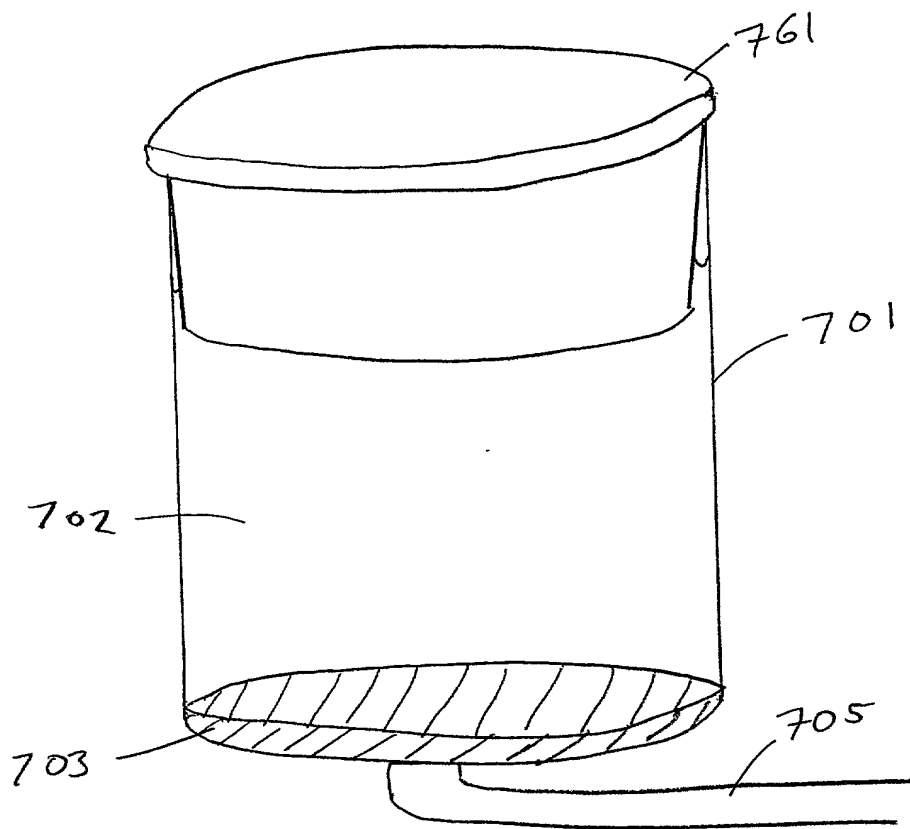


Figure 7A



To Detection  
Electronics

FIG. 7B

From  
Light  
Source

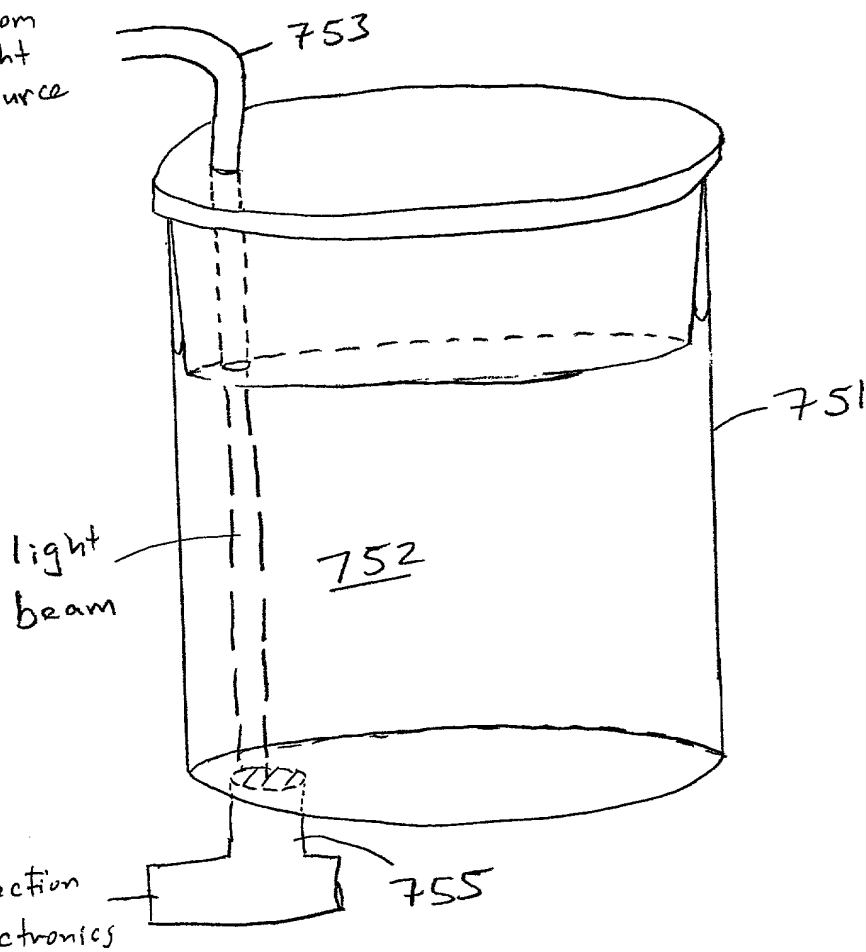
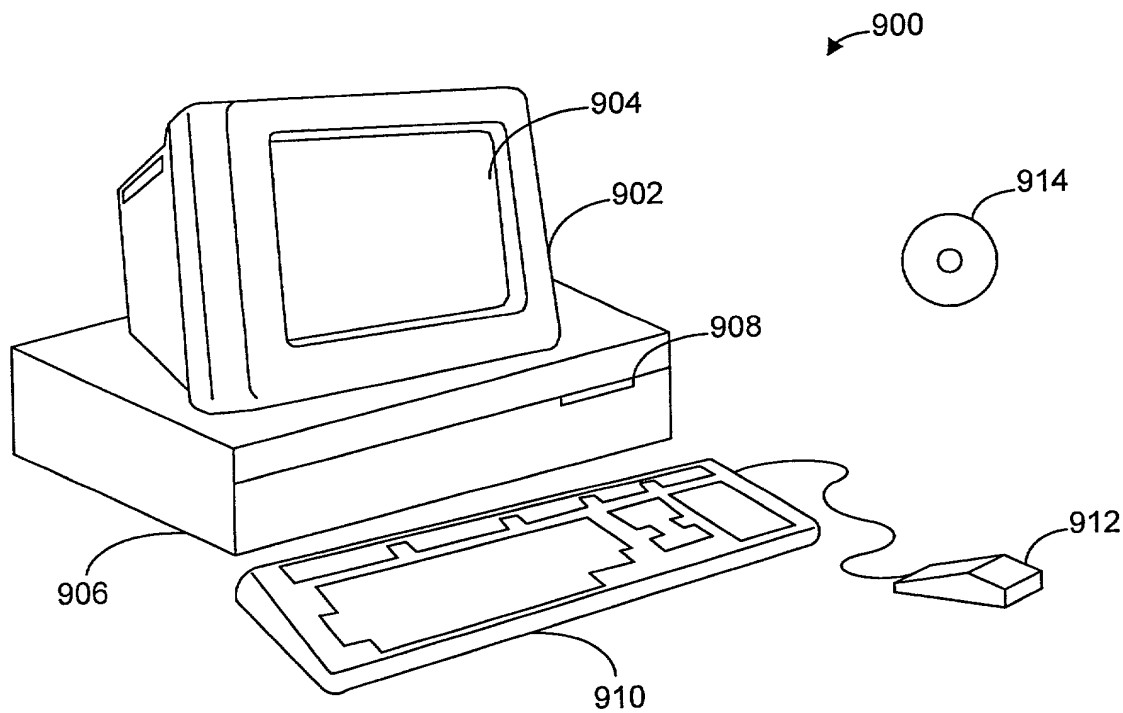


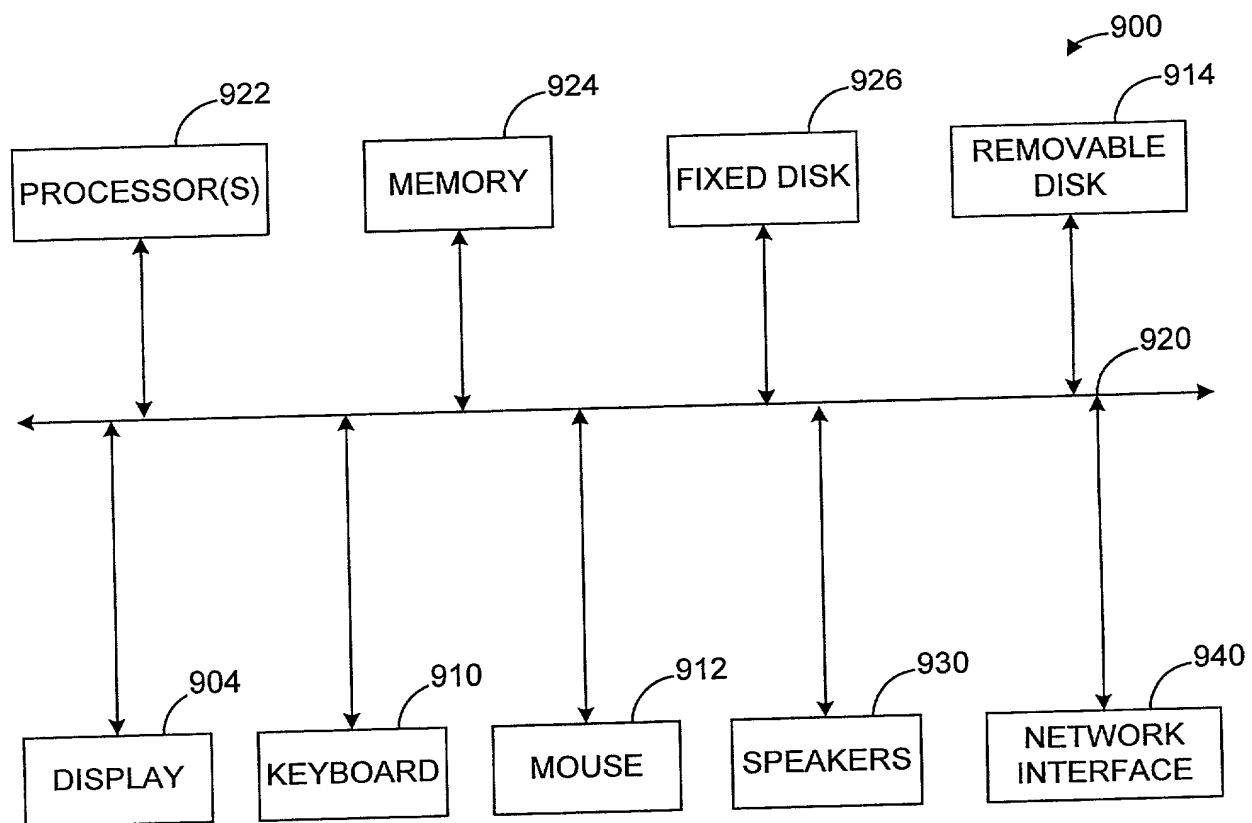
FIG. 7C

A hand-drawn diagram of a chromatography column and its fractions. At the top, a rectangular column is shown with a vertical stack of circles on the left side, representing the stationary phase. To the right of the column, the number '801' is written. Below the column, three circles represent fractions, labeled '803', '805', and '807' from left to right. Below each fraction circle, the following components are listed: 'DP-RV' for fraction 803, and 'LYP', 'NADPH', 'Reductase', 'Substrate', and 'Catalase' for fractions 805 and 807.

— 801



**Figure 9A**



**Figure 9B**

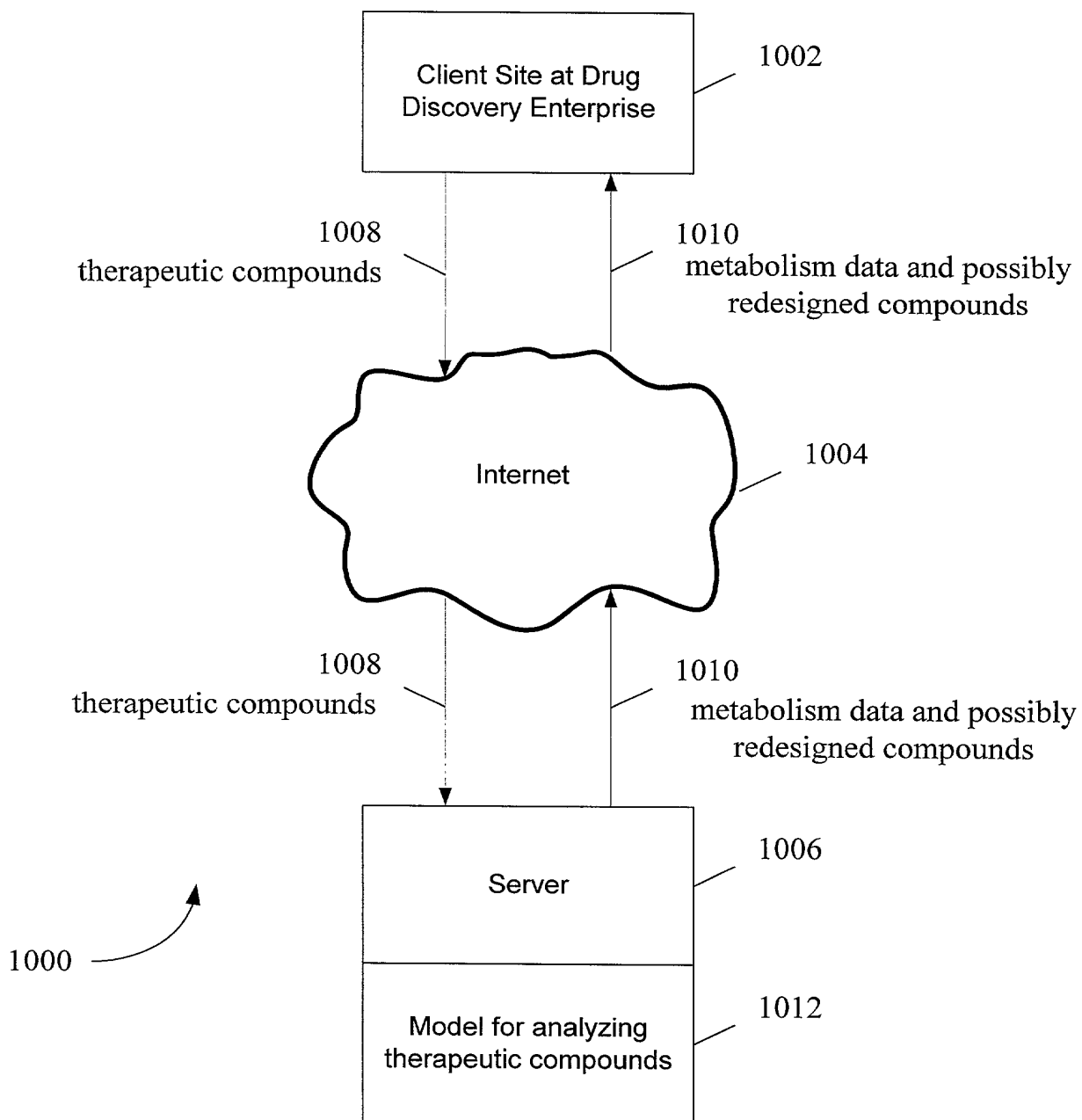


FIGURE 10